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ABSTRACT

The Teachers College at Emporia State University sponsors a biennial survey measuring the attitudes of Kansans toward their public schools. The results of the 1991 survey are reported here (the survey was patterned after the national Gallop Poll on public education). The report opens with details of the research procedures, which includes overviews of data analysis and sample selection. Survey findings are presented next. Kansans gave their local public schools significantly better grades than people nationally (75 percent) give their schools. Survey opinions are grouped under various categories and include ratings of high schools, local teachers, how teachers' jobs have changed in the past 10 years, perceptions of teachers' salaries, estimations of teachers' salaries, whether to raise teacher salaries, attitudes toward school boards, problems facing Kansas' schools, whether public schools are better, worse, or about the same over the past five years, whether schools or society are to blame for problems facing public education, how to raise more money for schools, how to reduce education spending, how to meet national education goals, a 10-month school year, publicly supported preschools, and whether to consolidate schools. The survey sample's composition is described at the end. (RJM)

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Background of the Study

In the spring of 1980, The Teachers College at Emporia State University conducted an intensive survey of the attitudes of Kansans toward the public schools in their communities. Patterned after the national Gallup Poll on public education, the Emporia State project was named KATE (Kansans' Attitudes Toward Education).

The response of the general public and special interest groups to the report of the KATE project was such that University officials decided to repeat the study periodically. Thus, KATE II through VII have been conducted biennially.

Funding for the survey is currently being provided by The Teachers College at Emporia State and the State Board of Education. The cooperation of the State Board of Education deserves special mention; without that agency's encouragement and financial support it is doubtful that this poll or previous polls could have been completed.

The researchers in this study also acknowledge the significant contribution of the Gallup Poll toward their project. Similarity with Gallup's annual nationwide survey on public education is most evident in the general areas of (1) conceptualization and (2) the replication and modification of certain questions. The KATE poll does depart significantly with regard to (1) interviewing methodology and (2) several of the questions employed in the poll. Specifically, the KATE survey utilizes a telephone interviewing technique to ascertain attitudes while the Gallup poll employs a personal interview technique. Also, several of the questions in the KATE poll are developed to focus on specific Kansas issues.

Research Procedures

Analysis of Data

It should be noted that, in this report, all variables are not covered for each question due to the multiplicity of variables and the limitation of space; however, data for those variables which appear to be most significant are included. A brief summary pertaining to the data for each question is provided.

Allowance must be made for statistical variation, especially in the application of findings for groups where few respondents were interviewed. Every effort was made to recognize bias in sample selection and to minimize this error whenever possible. Projected error rate is plus or minus 3.5 percent.

Sample Selection

The procedures employed in determining the sample consisted of (1) identifying all telephone directories serving residents in the state of Kansas and (2) establishing a systematic procedure for selecting at random from the telephone listings the residents to be included in the poll. All telephone directories serving Kansas residents were located in the Kansas State Library.

A total of 918,837 residential telephone listings was identified as the total population. A systematic random sampling procedure was used by researchers to select 876 listings. Also, a procedure for the selection of replacement listings was established.

The sample used in this survey involved a total of 876 adults (18 years of age and older). Four sample grids were developed to enhance the randomization of individuals within each household.

Kansans' Ratings of Local Public Schools

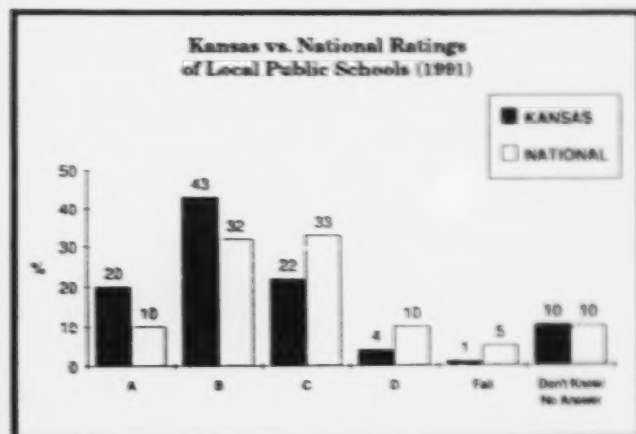
In 1991, Kansans again gave the state's public education system high marks. As in previous years, more than 40 percent of Kansans gave Kansas public schools a grade of B; another 20 percent passed out A's to their schools, with 22 percent giving C grades. In all, 85 percent of Kansans gave Kansas public schools a passing grade of A, B or C.

As in the past, Kansans with children in public schools ranked the schools higher than those whose children attend private schools. Of those with children in public schools, 78 percent gave the public schools an A or B, 15 percent a C, and 5 percent a D; there were no F's given. Data from different population groups are given. The question:

Students are often given the grades A-B-C-D, or Fail to denote the quality of their school work. Suppose the public schools themselves, in your community, were graded in the same way. What grade would you give the public schools in your community—A-B-C-D, or Fail?

In general, the attitudes mirror national attitudes, although Kansans have a more positive outlook. In the 23rd annual Gallup Poll of the Public's Attitudes Toward the Public Schools, published in 1991, 75 percent gave their schools passing marks of A, B or C. A full 10 percent of the national group, however, gave their schools D's and another 5 percent handed out F's. In contrast, barely 5 percent of Kansans gave a D or F.

	A	B	C	D	Fail	Don't Know/ No Answer
%	%	%	%	%	%	%
KATE VII	20	43	22	4	1	10
KATE VI	20	46	18	2	1	13
National	10	32	33	10	5	10



Respondents with—

Children in public schools	22	56	15	5	0	2
Children in private schools	30	15	30	5	5	15
No children	19	38	24	4	1	14

Area of Residence

Northwest	18	48	16	2	0	16
Southwest	21	56	12	5	0	6
North Central	27	51	16	2	0	4
South Central	17	51	15	2	0	15
Sedgwick County	12	28	39	9	2	10
Northeast	18	42	23	7	0	10
Wyandotte/Johnson Counties	33	34	17	3	1	12
East Central	15	43	24	6	2	10
Southeast	18	51	22	2	0	7

How Kansans Rate Their High Schools

When asked to grade their community's public high schools, Kansans were nearly as favorable as they'd been with public schools in general. A full 80 percent graded their high schools with either an A (18%), B (40%) or C (22%). On this more specific question, 5 percent gave D's and 1 percent F's. In general, the results of this question followed those of the last two surveys. In KATE VI (1989), the number giving high schools an A, B or C was 81 percent; in KATE V (1987), 79 percent. The question:

How about the public high school(s) in your community? What grade would you give the public high school(s)—A-B-C-D, or Fail?

Not surprisingly, parents of public school students rated the high schools higher than did parents with children in private schools.

By region the KATE VII results are interesting. Within the regions, the percentages giving A's and B's to the local high schools generally ranged from 60 to 67 percent, with the northwest region responding with a high of 75 percent; there were three exceptions.

Only 53 percent of Kansans living in the northeast and east central regions gave A's and B's. And Sedgwick County residents responded with an extremely low 33 percent giving A's and B's. These results are considerably lower than those of just two years ago when Sedgwick County high schools received 46 percent A's and B's.

	A %	B %	C %	D %	Fail %	Don't Know/ No Answer %
Kansas Totals	18	40	22	5	1	14

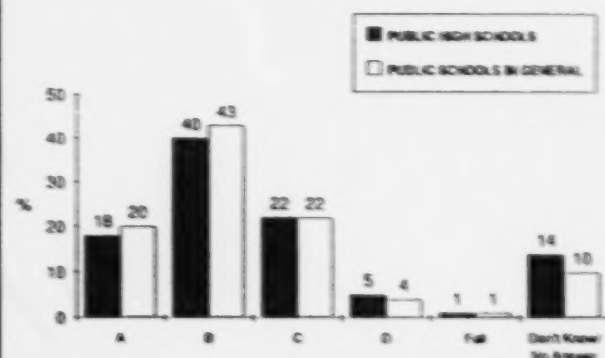
Respondents with-

Children in public schools	18	42	20	5	1	14
Children in private schools	20	30	30	10	5	5
No children	18	39	22	6	1	14

Area of Residence

Northwest	21	55	11	2	0	11
Southwest	12	53	18	3	0	14
North Central	22	45	21	2	0	10
South Central	17	46	21	4	1	11
Sedgwick County	10	23	34	13	2	18
Northeast	14	39	24	7	0	16
Wyandotte/Johnson Counties	28	35	15	3	1	18
East Central	16	37	23	9	3	12
Southeast	15	52	20	1	1	11

How Kansans Graded Their Public High Schools and Public Schools in General (1991)



How Kansans Rate Their Local Teachers

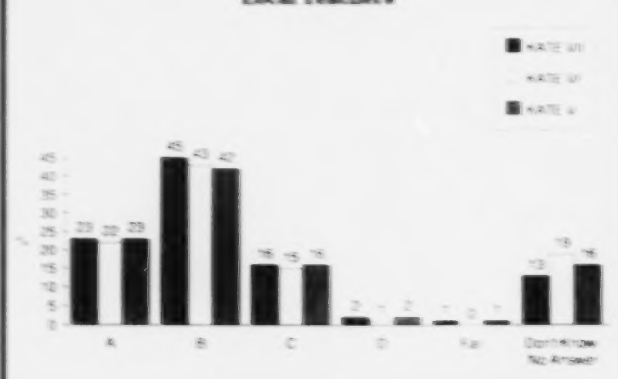
As would be expected, Kansans' opinions about how well teachers are doing their jobs are somewhat higher than their attitudes about schools in general. Of those surveyed, 68 percent gave teachers an A or B and 16 percent gave C's. In contrast, 63 percent gave schools in general an A or B and 22 percent gave C's. This ranking showed little change from KATE VI and KATE V in which 65 percent graded teachers with an A or B; 15 percent (KATE VI) and 16 percent (KATE V) gave C's.

The question:

Now, what grade would you give the teachers in the public schools in your community—A-B-C-D, or Fail?

Teachers ranked high with parents with 78 percent giving teachers an A or B. Only 62 percent of non-parents gave an A or B. Similar results were seen in KATE VI and KATE V.

How Kansans Rate Their Local Teachers



	A %	B %	C %	D %	Fail %	Don't Know/ No Answer %
Respondents with-						
Children in public schools	30	52	14	2	0	2
Children in private schools	20	40	20	0	0	20
No children	21	41	16	1	1	20

Teaching Then and Now

More than 3 of every 4 respondents judged the job of teaching as more difficult than 10 years ago. Only 5 percent said the job was less difficult; 12 percent said it was about the same as 10 years ago. These results showed little change from the last study. The question:

Would you say that teachers' jobs in the public schools are more difficult, about the same, or less difficult than 10 years ago?

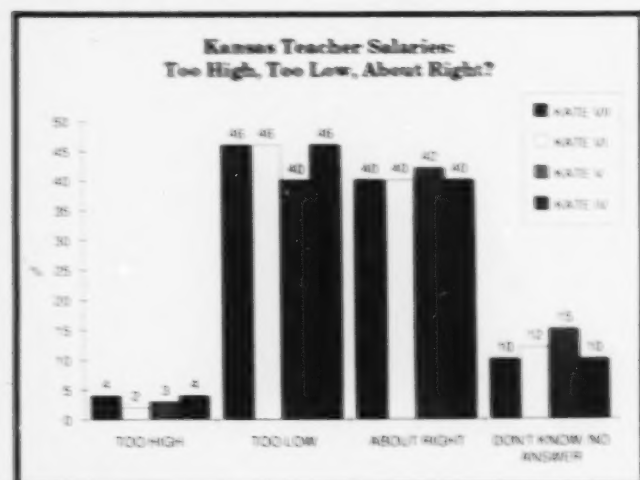
	More Difficult %	About the Same %	Less Difficult %	Don't Know/ No Answer %
Kansas Totals	77	12	5	6

How Kansans Perceive Teacher Salaries

Nearly 50 percent of those surveyed believe that teacher salaries in Kansas are too low. Only 4 percent believe teachers make too much money. The question:

Do you believe that salaries for teachers in your community are too high, too low, or about right?

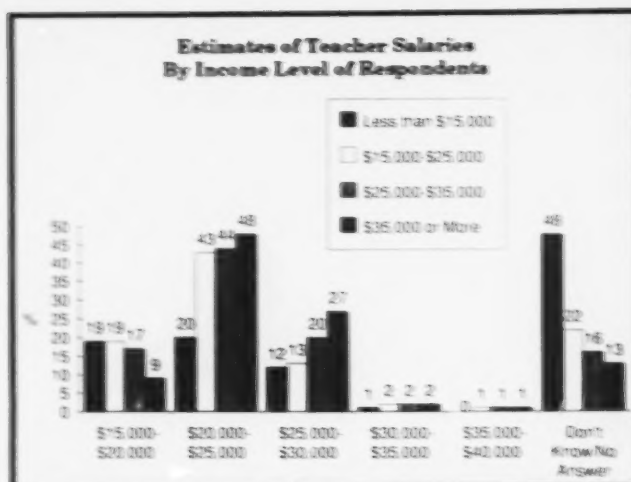
Those respondents with more formal education were more likely to believe that teachers were not paid enough. Of the respondents aged 18 to 49, more than one-half believed teacher salaries were too low. This is the age group that would most likely have children currently in school. In contrast, only 33 percent of those 65 and older believed teacher salaries were too low. In fact, of all the respondents who said teacher salaries were too high, 42 percent were 65 or older.



Kansans' Estimate of Teacher Salaries

Considering that more than 40 percent of Kansans believe that teachers are not paid enough, it is interesting that the same group underestimates the actual average teacher salary in Kansas. According to a survey by the American Federation of Teachers, the average teacher salary in Kansas during the 1990-91 school year was \$28,188. The average national salary for the same period was \$32,880. Yet, 41 percent of Kansans surveyed said that their local teachers make between \$20,000 and \$25,000. The question:

Would you say that the average teacher's salary in your school district is between \$15,000 and \$20,000, \$20,000 and \$25,000, \$25,000 and \$30,000, \$30,000 and \$35,000, or \$35,000 and \$40,000?



	\$15,000-\$20,000 %	\$20,000-\$25,000 %	\$25,000-\$30,000 %	\$30,000-\$35,000 %	\$35,000-\$40,000 %	Don't Know/ No Answer %
Kansas Totals	14	41	19	2	1	23
Education						
Non High School						
Graduates	15	22	5	0	3	55
High School						
Graduates	17	37	13	1	1	31
College						
(No Degree)	20	38	20	2	0	20
College (Degree)	6	51	28	3	0	12

Whether To Raise Teacher Salaries

When asked whether teacher salaries should be raised, a full 62 percent said they favored such action. Nationally, only 54 percent favored higher salaries. The questions:

Would you favor or oppose raising teacher salaries in the public schools of your school district at this time?

The older the respondents, the less they favored salary increases. Regionally, those in favor of higher salaries ranged from slightly less than half (49%) in the northeast to nearly three-quarters (74%) in Wyandotte and Johnson counties.

	Favor %	Oppose %	Don't Know/ No Answer %
Kansas Totals	62	26	12
National	54	32	14

Age			
18-24	69	19	12
25-34	71	17	12
35-49	67	25	8
50-64	57	32	11
65 and over	47	33	20

Area of Residence			
Northwest	55	27	18
Southwest	66	25	9
North Central	63	24	13
South Central	58	26	16
Sedgwick County	61	25	14
Northeast	49	35	16
Wyandotte/Johnson Counties	74	21	5
East Central	63	25	12
Southeast	60	27	13

Type of Community			
City/Town	62	27	11
Suburb	72	18	10
Rural	56	28	16

Kansans' Attitudes Toward School Boards

Whereas Kansans showed generally positive attitudes toward public education, local school boards did not fare as well. In fact, Kansans' appraisals of school boards have slipped considerably since 1989. In KATE VII, only 39 percent gave school boards an A or B. This 39 percent is down from an A or B rating of 51 percent in KATE VI, 52 percent in KATE V and 51 percent in KATE IV.

Considering that only 4 percent gave public education a D and 1 percent an F in the current survey, it is even more striking that school boards received D's from 11 percent of respondents and F's from 7 percent. With 30 percent of respondents giving school boards C's, it is obvious that Kansans believe their school boards are doing only an average to above-average job, whereas the public schools are doing a higher-than-average job.

The rating of school board members may have suffered because of the intense focus this year on property taxes. The public, whether justified or not, perceives public education as one of the largest beneficiaries of higher property taxes. It follows that if one is upset about higher taxes, this displeasure would be focused on the group "taking" the money. The question:

Still using the same scale, how would you grade the work of the school board in your community—A-B-C-D, or Fail?

The trend toward more C's and D's on this question also showed up in the regional breakdown. The highest above-average rating (A and B) was 55 percent in the northwest region of the state. The lowest A and B ranking (10%) was in Sedgwick County. Compared with the rest of the state, this region also gave the highest number of D's (36%) and F's (60%).

	A	B	C	D	Fail	Don't Know/ No Answer
%	%	%	%	%	%	%
KATE VII	11	28	30	11	7	13
KATE VI	13	38	24	4	2	19

Area of Residence						
Northwest	18	36	25	7	0	14
Southwest	12	43	34	3	5	3
North Central	12	34	30	6	5	13
South Central	12	32	29	7	4	16
Sedgwick County	4	6	24	27	29	10
Northeast	7	31	31	11	6	14
Wyandotte/Johnson Counties	17	24	30	7	3	19
East Central	12	27	32	13	5	11
Southeast	9	39	32	5	0	15

Problems Facing Kansas Schools

Two years ago, Kansans said the biggest problems their schools faced were drug and alcohol use, lack of discipline and lack of parent interest, in that order. None of the other concerns received 10 percent of the responses. In 1991, Kansans agreed, but added lack of financial support to the list of problems receiving at least a 10 percent response.

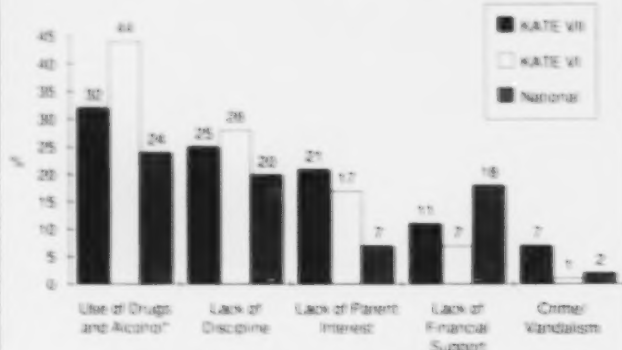
In KATE surveys, school problems are ranked according to respondents' answers to the following question:

What do you think are the biggest problems that the public schools in your community have to deal with today?

Because this question is open-ended, categories will not total 100 percent.

Although the ranking from parents of public school students matched the sample as a whole, the parent group generally had a more favorable attitude than did those without children. The exception is school financing, in which 14 percent of parents considered this a problem whereas only 9 percent of those without children thought it was a problem.

Biggest Problems Facing Kansas Public Schools



*In the national survey, 22 percent said use of drugs was a problem; 2 percent said drinking/alcoholism was a problem. Because the question was open-ended, there may be duplication.

	Kansas Totals (KATE VII) %	Public School Parents (KATE VII) %	No Children In School (KATE VII) %	National Totals (1991) %
Use of drugs and alcohol	32	26	36	22/2*
Lack of discipline	25	24	26	20
Lack of parent interest	21	20	22	7
Lack of financial support	11	14	9	18
Crime and vandalism	7	6	7	2
Poor curriculum standards	6	6	6	10
Communication problems	5	5	6	**
Difficulty getting good teachers	4	4	4	11
Lack of proper facilities	4	4	3	**
Lack of teacher interest	4	2	4	2

*In the national survey, 22 percent said use of drugs was a problem; 2 percent said drinking/alcoholism was a problem. Because the question was open-ended, there may be duplication.

**Area not identified by respondents in national survey.

Public Schools: Better, Worse or About the Same

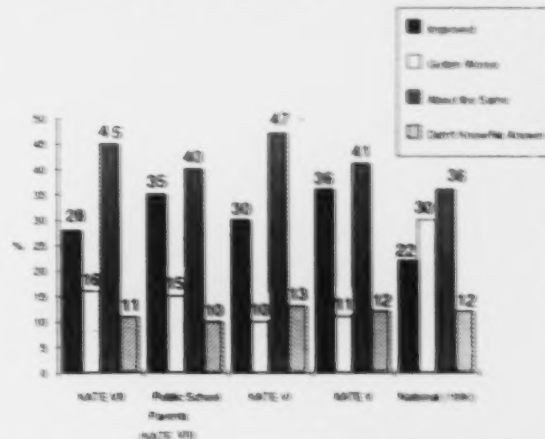
More than 40 percent of Kansans believe public schools have stayed about the same as they were five years ago. Another 28 percent said schools had improved, and 15 percent said schools had gotten worse. These results are generally in keeping with KATE VI

and KATE V results, although more people in KATE VII believe the schools have worsened. The question:

Would you say that the public schools in your community have improved, from, say, five years ago, gotten worse, or stayed about the same?

As might be expected, parents whose children were in school were more favorable in their assessment. A full 35 percent said schools had improved; 15 percent said schools were worse, and 40 percent said schools were about the same. Ten percent had no answer.

Public Schools Compared to Five Years Ago



Schools or Society: Who's to Blame

More than 8 in 10 Kansans believe that societal problems are to blame for the problems facing public education. Fewer than 1 in 10 faulted the schools themselves. Although these results reflect national opinion, Kansans placed more blame on society than did the national sample. The question:

In your opinion, which is more at fault for problems currently facing public education in your community—the performance of the local public schools or the effect of societal problems?

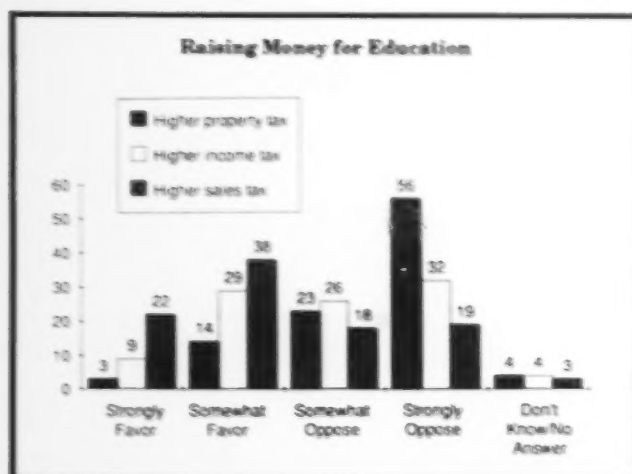
	Performance of Public Schools %	Effect of Societal Problems %	Don't Know/No Answer %
Kansas Totals	8	82	10
National (1990)	16	73	11

How to Raise More Money for Schools

Kansans overwhelmingly oppose higher property or income taxes to fund public education. Respondents were given three choices of ways to raise more money for public schools—higher property tax, higher income tax or higher sales tax. More than 75 percent opposed higher property taxes and more than 50 percent opposed higher income taxes. In contrast, only 37 percent of respondents opposed a higher sales tax. The question:

Three ways more money could be raised for schools are by increasing the property tax, increasing the state income tax, or increasing the state sales tax. We would like to know how you feel about these three taxes as a means of raising more money for our public schools. Let's begin with the property tax. Would you be strongly in favor, somewhat in favor, somewhat opposed, or strongly opposed to an increase in the property tax as a means of raising more money for public education in Kansas? Income Tax? Sales Tax?

The results in the demographic breakdowns were consistent with the full sample. On the issue of taxes, apparently, Kansans are in agreement: If higher taxes are necessary, raise the sales tax rate before raising income or property taxes.



How to Reduce Education Spending

When faced with possible cutbacks in staff and activities to reduce the money spent on education, Kansans believe there is room to trim at the administrative level. They could not decide, however, whether support staff should be cut; and they strongly

opposed tampering with extracurricular activities, teacher salaries or the number of teachers. In general, Kansans' opinions reflected national opinions. The question:

As you are probably aware, many states are having severe budgetary problems. If it becomes necessary to reduce spending for education in the state, would you favor or oppose the following measures in the public schools of your school district?

1. Elimination of all extracurricular activities
2. A freeze of all salaries
3. Reduction in the number of teachers by increasing class size
4. Reduction in the number of "special teachers" assisting those students experiencing difficulties in the areas of math and reading
5. Reduction in the number of administrators
6. Reduction in the number of support staff members such as counselors, secretaries, and custodians

	Favor %	Oppose %	Don't Know/No Answer %
1. Eliminate extracurricular activities			
Kansas totals	24	73	3
National	32	62	6
2. Freeze salaries			
Kansas totals	32	61	7
National	47	46	7
3. Reduce the number of teachers by increasing class size			
Kansas totals	15	78	7
*National	15/21	78/72	7/7
4. Reduce "special teachers"			
**Kansas Totals	20	76	4
5. Reduce number of administrators			
Kansas Totals	79	16	5
National	73	19	8
6. Reduce support staff			
Kansas Totals	46	46	8
National	47	45	8

*The national survey asked this question separately. Respondents were first asked to evaluate "reduction in the number of teachers" as a way to cut costs. Then, they were asked to evaluate "increases in class size."

**This cost-cutting measure was not considered in the national study.

Meeting National Education Goals

In general, Kansans considered it unlikely that local schools would meet President Bush's six education goals for the year 2000. These results mirror the attitudes on the national level, although Kansans were even more pessimistic than the national sample that drug-free schools would be achieved. The question:

In 1990, President Bush announced six national education goals for our public schools. As I read each goal would you tell me whether you believe we are very likely, likely, unlikely, or very unlikely to reach that specific goal in Kansas by the year 2000?

- By the year 2000, all children in America will start school ready to learn (i.e., in good health, having been read to and otherwise prepared by parents, etc.).
- By the year 2000, the high school graduate rate will increase to at least 90% (from the current rate of 74%).
- By the year 2000, American students will leave grades 4, 8, and 12 having demonstrated competency in challenging subject matter, including English, mathematics, science, history, and geography. In addition, every school in America will ensure that all students learn to use their minds, in order to prepare them for responsible citizenship, further learning, and productive employment in a modern economy.
- By the year 2000, American students will be first in the world in mathematics and science achievement.
- By the year 2000, every adult American will be literate and will possess the skills necessary to compete in a global economy and to exercise the rights and responsibilities of citizenship.
- By the year 2000, every school in America will be free of drugs and violence and will offer a disciplined environment conducive to learning.

	Very Likely %	Likely %	Unlikely %	Very Unlikely %	Don't Know/ No Answer %
Goal A: Readiness					
Kansas Totals	6	32	40	19	3
National	10	37	33	14	6
Goal B: Graduate					
Kansas Totals	6	35	42	14	3
National	6	36	39	14	5
Goal C: Competency					
Kansas Totals	6	39	39	11	5
National	6	36	36	15	7

Goal D: Math & Science

Kansas Totals	2	19	47	28	4
National	4	22	45	23	6

Goal E: Literacy

Kansas Totals	2	18	48	28	4
National	6	25	41	23	5

Goal F: Drug-Free Schools

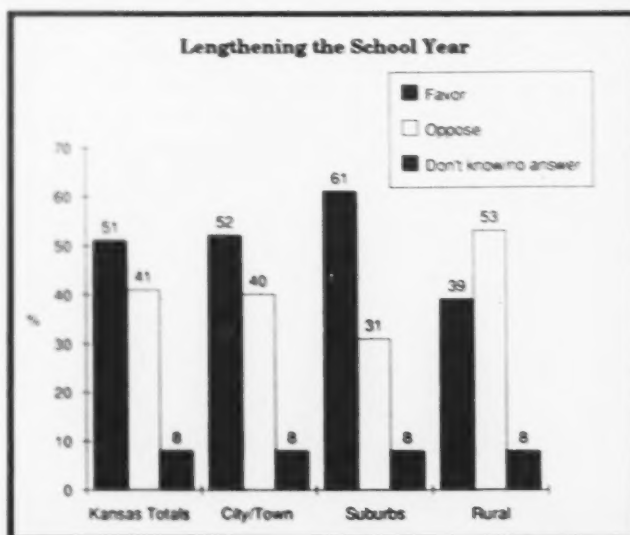
Kansas Totals	1	8	39	49	3
National	4	14	38	39	5

Ten-Month School Year

Barely more than one-half of respondents favored lengthening the school year to 10 months to compete with other countries. These results were reflected at the national level, also. The question:

In some nations, students attend school as many as 240 days a year as compared to about 180 days in the United States. How do you feel about extending the public school year in your school district by 30 days, making the school year about 210 days or 10 months? Do you favor or oppose this idea?

Although both parents and those without children followed the full sample, this proposal did produce a dramatic urban/rural split. This split is readily apparent in the regional breakdowns. The two regions that overwhelmingly favored a longer school year were Sedgwick County and Wyandotte/Johnson counties. These regions, of course, include the Wichita and Kansas City metropolitan areas. The only other region to support a longer school year was the East Central region, which includes the Topeka metropolitan area.



Kansas Totals	51	41	8
National	51	42	7

Region

Northwest	36	52	12
Southwest	36	59	5
North Central	42	52	6
South Central	44	43	13
Sedgwick County	62	28	10
Northeast	47	47	6
Wyandotte/Johnson Counties	67	28	5
East Central	52	43	5
Southeast	40	49	11

Publicly Supported Preschools

Although 55 percent of national respondents favored preschool programs run by the public schools, Kansans were not as enthusiastic. Of those surveyed for KATE, 45 percent favored such programs, whereas 48 percent were opposed; 7 percent were undecided. The question:

It has been proposed that the public schools make preschool programs available to three-and-four-year olds whose parents wish such programs. These programs would be supported by taxes. Would you favor or oppose such programs?

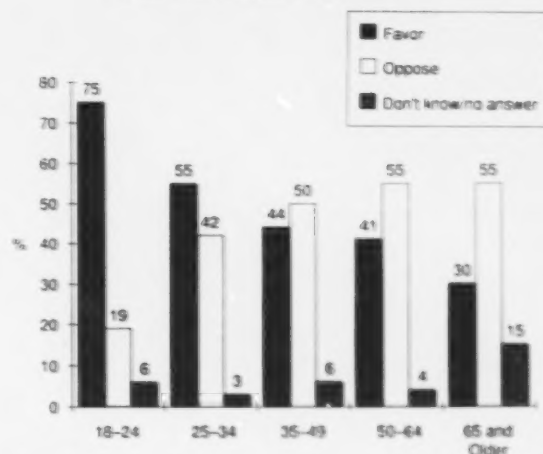
Interestingly, parents were less inclined to support such programs than were respondents without children. The 18-to-24 age group overwhelmingly supported preschool programs; the 25-to-34-year-olds also supported preschool programs, although not as dramatically as the younger group. It is not surprising that 18-to-34-year-olds would favor these programs; after all, they are the most likely group to currently have preschool-aged children.

	Favor %	Oppose %	Don't Know/ No Answer %
Kansas Totals	45	48	7
National	55	40	5

Respondents with—

Children in public schools	44	51	5
No children	46	46	8

Publicly Supported Preschools



Occupation

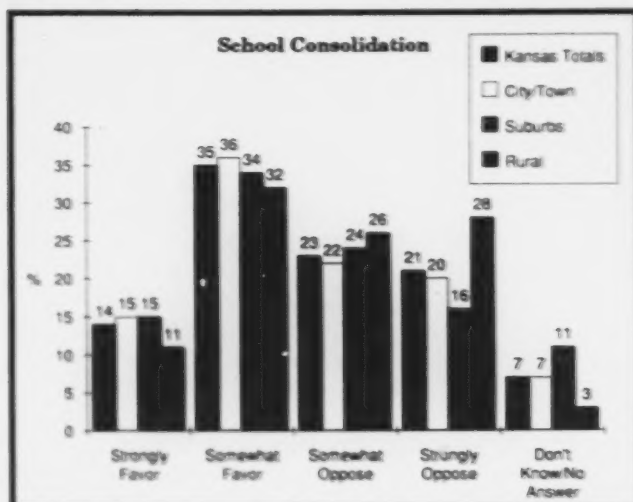
Business and professional	49	48	3
Housewife/ Homemaker	33	62	5
Skilled labor	51	46	3
Unskilled labor	50	41	9
Clerical/Sales	39	54	7
Farming	50	41	9
Retired	38	48	14
Student	61	19	20
Unemployed	57	43	0

Is Consolidation the Answer?

If consolidating schools would save the state millions of dollars, would Kansans approve consolidation? In KATE VII, approval is unlikely. Although more Kansans favored consolidation than opposed it, the response of 49 percent in favor and 44 percent opposed is hardly decisive. The question:

If the state of Kansas could save three to five million dollars by reducing the number of school districts, would you be strongly in favor, somewhat in favor, somewhat opposed or strongly opposed to additional consolidation of schools?

As expected, consolidation is least popular in rural areas, which would probably be affected the most by consolidation. Whereas 40 to 42 percent of urban residents opposed consolidation, a full 54 percent of rural residents were opposed.



	Strongly Favor %	Somewhat Favor %	Somewhat Oppose %	Strongly Oppose %	Don't Know/No Answer %
Kansas Totals	14	35	23	21	7
Area of Residence					
Northwest	7	32	32	23	6
Southwest	12	23	31	33	1
North Central	12	34	28	18	8
South Central	13	39	24	17	7
Sedgwick County	19	38	23	12	8
Northeast	20	35	18	25	2
Wyandotte/Johnson Counties	10	39	21	20	10
East Central	19	31	21	22	7
Southeast	9	37	15	31	8

KATE VIII

Composition of the Sample

Sex	%
Men	47.5
Women	52.5

Respondents with-	%
Children in School	35.4
No Children in School	64.6

Education	%
Non High School Graduates	7.4
High School Graduates	28.3
College (No Degree)	32.8
College (Degree)	31.1
No Answer	.4

Age	%
18 - 24	7.3
25 - 34	20.0
35 - 49	33.6
50 - 64	18.4
65 - Over	20.4
No Answer	.3

Political Affiliation	%
Republican	43.4
Democrat	25.2
Independent	19.5
Other	7.2
No Answer	4.7

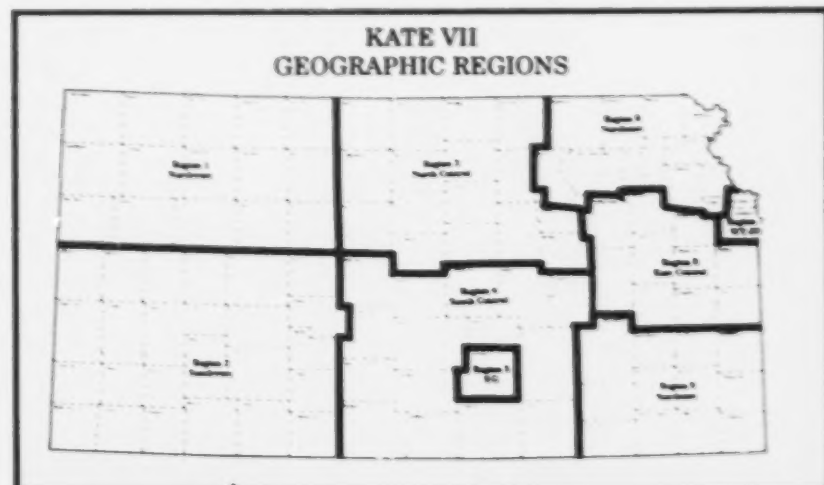
Community Size	%
City or Town	67.4
Suburban Area	14.6
Rural	18.0

Home Ownership	%
Owned/Buying	73.9
Renting	25.5
No Answer	.7

Occupation	%
Business & Professional	36.3
Homemaker	9.8
Skilled Labor	13.7
Unskilled Labor	3.7
Clerical/Sales	7.9
Farming	3.7
Retired	19.1
Student	3.5
Unemployed	.8
Undesignated/No Answer	1.5

Income	%
Less than 15,000	14.8
15,000 - 25,000	20.1
25,000 - 35,000	21.5
Over 35,000	37.6
No Answer	6.0

Area of Residence	%
Northwest	5.0
Southwest	7.0
North Central	7.6
South Central	14.5
Sedgwick	14.4
Northeast	8.1
Wyandotte/Johnson	17.8
East Central	15.3
Southeast	9.7
Don't Know/No Answer	.6



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